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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881.

NUMBER 48.

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Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair cars to Chattanooga daily, without change.

Charges for sale, berths secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

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Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends.

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The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store, an elegant assortment of
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Gent's Shirts as low as 25c.
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Cuts \$3 a dozen; all else low.

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GOING TOGETHER.
Going together and sharing.
The wealth of an infinite love.
Looking together through shadows
Up to the sunshine above,
Thorns, for the roses, forgiving,
Soft by the still waters led
Up to the land of the living,
Up from the land of the dead.

Going together, unheeding,
The flight of the beautiful years,
Heavenward, prayerfully leading,
Watching thro' love's smiles and tears,
Darlings our Father hath given
To brighten the pathway we tread,
Up to the land of the living,
Up from the land of the dead.

Going together, my darling,
Looking for all unto one,
Our heaven, our home in each other,
Our only one under the sun.
Going together, and ever
Together, love, still we shall tread,
Up in the land of the living,
Up from the land of the dead.

WASHINGTON LETTER.
The beauty and bloom of Washington in Springtime—Also its excellence as a skating ring—Ninety-five pounds of pure pluck—Simple justice to General Brady—Absurdity of the charge against General Sheridan—Mr. Douglass to have another appointment—His friends think he ought to be Commissioner—The Colored Ideal Combination—The Napoleon of the Republican Campaign demands investigation.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
This is truly an ideal May day, and Washington is in its bloom. There is no city in the Union that presents itself in such perfect loveliness at Spring time. Its parks, scattered throughout its length and breadth, planted as they are with the rarest trees and flowering shrubbery from every clime, with a countless variety of shades of green in their foliage, it beggars language and defies description. One must see it bathed in the soft sunshine and fanned by the balmy breezes of a day like this, to fully appreciate it. It is true that the war like race of English sparrows which were introduced here some years ago, have driven off our native songsters and the notes of blue bird, the musical cat bird, and the noisy jay are no longer heard. This is a thing greatly to be regretted, by every true lover of the *rus in urbe*.

While this is true of the birds there is no lack of other joyous sounds. There is at present a craze amongst the children of this city, for roller skates. And the broad streets, admirable pavements and beautiful parks offer the most favorable conditions for this healthful amusement. Wherever you go, in every thoroughfare, skimming through the parks, whizzing around the corners, on the sidewalks, in the roadways, children of all ages, boys and girls from three to fifteen years, with laughter, shout and song are booming along on the rollers. And it may be truly said that this moment, Washington has a rolling population of twenty thousand.

Politically speaking there is much ado here just now. In addition to the dead-lock in the Senate, with the fierce assaults of the thirty-seven Bourbon Senators on "Billy" Mahone as his familiars call him, and whom some one has styled "ninety-five pounds of pure pluck," and the war which is said to be imminent between Conkling and the Administration, on the appointment of Judge Robertson to be Collector of New York, there is as all the world knows a tremendous row in the Post Office. Every body wants to be investigated. Mr. Tyler the 1st Assistant Post Master General desires to have a hearing. Mr. McGraw the 6th Auditor of the Post Office also desires to have his affairs overhauled, and it is also intimated that the late Post Master General from Tennessee, Key and Maynard will shortly come to the front with the same demand, for it is now broadly charged that Key was lazy and inefficient, not to say incompetent, and that Maynard used his office to help him in his recent Senatorial contest.

Poor General Brady as you know was invited to step down and out, without ceremony. I am bound to think that he is an ill used man. It turns out that the ninety-three routes which were expedited at a greatly increased cost, were the great national routes of the Star service, and all expedited upon the representation of members of Congress living along them. How large a plum any one of these might have received from the for-

tunate contractors, no man will ever know, unless in the general shaking up, the thieves, if thieves there be, fall to quarrelling among themselves. It is getting to be very generally understood throughout the country that members of Congress are far from immaculate. But one half their badness is not known abroad as it is by an observer here in Washington. But if a little of their "Donnie tricks, and black mistakes," were known in their "Doestricks," as they are known in Washington, the budding ambition of many would be forever withered, by public scorn and indignation.

Mr. James declares that General Brady did nothing illegal, he is therefore under the safe protection of the law. The newspaper men said that his resignation was demanded by direction of the President. It is now understood that the President says that Mr. James acted altogether of his own motion. Mr. James is a New York man, and has brought with him New York habits of thought. In New York, I believe it is a maxim among business men, that you must suspect every man of being a thief until he has proven himself honest. Thus reversing the legal rule. He has filled his Department with detectives, and only last week there was a characteristic scene between himself, a detective, and Mr. French, who for eleven years has been chief clerk of the Department. Mr. French showed true pluck, and refused to have his reputation stained upon the evidence of a detective, whom no one in these days would believe on their most solemn oaths, unless it may be some high official who desires above all things, to use the words of the Post Master General "a clean Department," even if it is at the sacrifice of innocent men. It was a terrible reflection upon Mr. French, when they, (I mean the Post Master General and the detective) refused him a day for consideration. It simply meant that they suspected he might make way with certain papers in his office.

General Brady's misfortune seems to have been that he excited the ire of the "brigands" of the press called Washington Correspondents, and who designate themselves as directors of public opinion, by refusing their demands for money or shares in star route contracts. They stab reputations with a pencil as the assassin uses a stiletto, in the dark, in the back of his victim, often making wounds more grievous and painful. Another cause of his misfortune was a fortunate stroke in stocks, which made him a rich man, and the purchase of a splendid house for a hundred thousand dollars.

These same newspaper men have seen fit to make an assault upon General George A. Sheridan, Recorder of Deeds, he is widely known as a genial, generous, whole souled man, altogether free from the corroding love of money, and clear of any dubious transaction to get it. The transaction for which he is being now so roundly abused is entirely free from the least shade of suspicion. It is briefly this. A Mr. Fayman invented and patented a fastener for mail bags, this he submitted to a board of examiners for adoption. In competition with many others, the board declined to adopt it, and decided to continue the use of the one they then had. This rendered the patent utterly valueless in the hands of the inventor, since the government is the only mail carrier. He sold the patent for a small consideration to Mr. James, Mr. James transferred the right to manufacture, to General Sheridan. Another board of examiners was asked for, they differed from the first board and adopted the Fayman fastener as the best one before it. Can any blame be attached to General Sheridan for causing the judgment of men differ? And the last board adopted a device which the first board rejected, and because a patent that had become valueless in the hands of the inventor, which subsequently became valuable in the hands of a purchaser? This is an exact statement of the transaction, and shows how baseless are the charges made against him, founded as they mainly are upon the complaint of the patentee who ten months after his assignment of a thing which was utterly valueless in his own hands, comes forward with loud monitions of having been swindled, because that which was valueless to him, has become valuable to the purchaser.

The latest rumor is that the Hon. Fred. Douglass will receive the appointment of Recorder of Deeds, the position now held by Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan. It is said that the President stated that Mr. Douglass was averse to leaving the District, and as he had already promised the marshalship to another, and as Mr. Douglass is a representative man, and had rendered great service to his party, that he could not overlook his claims. It is thought by some that this is a step downward for Mr. Douglass. His friends and admirers think that it would have been a more graceful recognition of his acknowledged great ability if room had been made for him as a Commissioner of the District.

For amusements here this week the most notable are the appearance of the untravelling Salvini at Ford's Opera House, and the Colored Ideal Combination Company at Lincoln Hall. The troupe includes Mme. Mario Selika whom Sirakosch pronounces to be a great artist. Mr. Wallace King the tenor of unusual power and range. Mr. Sam Lucas a comedian of ability, and Mr. Joseph R. Brindis who is called the Ole Bull of his race. The programme indicated selections both popular and scientific. They will no doubt have full houses.

At the last moment, I will add, that Senator Dorsey in a letter to Postmaster General James also demands to be investigated at once and thoroughly. He has been called the Napoleon of the Garfield campaign.

E. V. D.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1881.

ANECDOTES OF DISRAELI.—The clubs and newspapers abound in stories of the deceased statesman. The family home in Bloomsbury Square was No. 6, not 7. Isaac Disraeli was hospitable and popular, and leading publishers frequented his table. Old John Murray was the first to advise Benjamin to adopt literature as a pursuit. Benjamin was not only at the law office of Swain & Maples, where his attesting signature can be seen on many documents, but he also kept one or two terms at Lincoln's Inn. As a young man, the extravagance of his dress and the smartness of his conversation made him known in society. A friend of mine remembers his appearing thus at a dinner party. In a black velvet coat, lace ruffles, black waist-coat with a striking yellow embroidered design like a huge sunflower, dove-colored trousers, patent-leather shoes, a half score of rings, and two or three long gold chains displayed on his waistcoat, showing several handsome cameos. The lady whom he was escorting to dinner said, "Ben, this is too bad; are you a Lord Mayor or a mountebank?" This youthful extravagance involved him in debt, and when he married, a large part of his wife's fortune was required to meet his liabilities; yet he was never so poor as stated in some papers. He wrote "The Young Duke" to raise money for an Eastern tour. During the tour with Meredith, Disraeli was engaged to his sister, who died soon after. When Disraeli returned he was so fascinated with the Orient that he was asked why he did not stop there. He replied: "There are no politics in the East, and England would not be worth living in but for its politics."—London Telegraph.

The Pine Bluff Commercial says, that a cook in that city on opening a catfish last week, found a snake in the same, which was two feet and a half long and alive.—Minden Democrat.

He HEARD IT.—Topnoody made up his mind to-day that he was not going to be bossed any longer by his wife, so when he went home at noon he stalked in and called out imperiously: "Mrs. Topnoody, Mrs. Topnoody!" Mrs. T. came out of the kitchen with a drop of sweat on the end of her nose, a disrag tied around her head, and a rolling-pin in her hand. "Well, sir," she said, "what'll you have?" Topnoody staggered, but braced up. "Mrs. Topnoody, I want you to understand, madam," and he tapped his breast dramatically—"I am the engineer of this establishment." "Oh, you are, are you? Well, Topnoody, I want you to understand that I am the boiler that will blow up and sling the engineer clear over into the next county. Do you hear the steam escaping Topnoody?" Topnoody heard it, and he meekly inquired if there was any assistance he could render in the housework.

—Steuersville Herald.

THE COLORED MILITIA.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
May 2nd, 1881.

To the Editor of the LOUISIANA,

You will please find inclosed an answer to an article that appeared in the Daily States of April (29th 1881), in which the colored Militia Companies was vilified, and the entire colored race assailed. You will confer an honor by publishing the same in your valuable columns.

And to this reply I should use language with more reference to cogency than respect but I will be mild however in my conclusion and simply add the long article published in the "Daily States," reflecting upon the colored Militia Companies of this city, had no foundation.

I really believe it was a bogus interview by the reporter himself, words propounded by himself, and answered by the same person. I think the reporter was somewhat over zealous in so doing, its cause has, in my judgment, originated out of prejudice. The attempt is to make a ferocious attack and calumnies charge directly against the honor of my race as soldiers, and its obvious tendency is to break the bonds of union and the good feelings which exist between the colored people, and the good thinking whites under the present administration.

Such a vile purpose has been echoed by a deluded tongue and supported by the consciousness of a press which should have scorned to lend itself for such a cause. What is a public man? What is any man worth, who is not prepared to sacrifice himself, if necessary, for the good of the country, and every genuine man of every faith, who is true to the cause of liberty, would guard it against all pernicious examples, and I can say, as a man that has served eight long years in the army of the United States, and at the same time not wishing to make a self-laudatory statement upon myself or race, but I will say, for the information of the gentleman that was interviewed—if there was any interview—and I am somewhat doubtful whether there was or not, that the colored soldiers are the most composed, better disciplined in time of excitement or a rebellion, or any disturbance than any other kind of soldiers in the world, and I am satisfied either the gentlemen interviewed, or the writer of the article, has overrated their understanding or underrated the moral worth of the color.

I must state that there is nothing in life half so delightful to the heart as to know, notwithstanding the conflicts that arise among men, the whirlwind and madness of party feeling, there yet are times as on the present occasion, when passion and prejudice slumber, moments when old differences cease from troubling, and when all that is turbulent, and all that is distrustful, are sacrificed to the generous and social dictates of humanity.

Yours truly,
Geo. A. GREEN,
Capt. of Louisiana Rifles.

LINCOLN AND FATHER BLAIR.—Respect and reverence for old age was one of Lincoln's marked characteristics, as was strikingly shown in an incident which occurred on the route from Springfield, Ill., to Washington before the ceremonial of his first inauguration.

The sullen roar of civil war heard in the distance, and a spirit of apprehension and doubt possessed all grades of society, as was made manifest everywhere along the line to either greet the President with enthusiastic cheers or mutter mad threats of denunciation and death.

In the progress of the journey the party had reached one of the larger cities of Southern Indiana, and Lincoln, while standing on the platform of the car, discovered an old white-haired man, whose form at one time had been of heroic proportions, but then bent and feeble, vainly making an attempt to approach him. It mattered not to Lincoln that his audience were spell-bound with the weight of his argument and thrilled with the appeal made to their patriotism and loyalty. For as if alone before him stood the veteran of almost a century (Father Blair), challenging his assistance and sympathy, so with a few neatly turned and appropriate words he descended, passed rapidly through the throng, and placing the old man's arm within his own, retraced his steps to his former position.—Iowa State Register.

BLAIR ATTENDING TO BUSINESS.
Mr. Blair's desk is in the middle of the room. That of Walker Blair, his private secretary, is at the left. The table of a short-hand writer is between the two, and easy chairs are in little nooks about the room, generally in pairs, so that the Secretary can take you (for you are an important personage) into a corner and buzz you for a while without the other fellows hearing the conversation. But if you don't happen to be an important personage, look out! for you will find the Secretary most polite, but he will listen to you standing, and while he will ask you about your district and let you know that he knows something about it, the probability is that he will get rid of you as soon as possible. When you are out of the building you will feel very good and the world will look bright and happy to you. Possibly you will think you amount to a good deal in the world; but when you get home and try to discover what you will have really accomplished you will have hard work.—Washington Letter.

BATAUD TAYLOR AS A LETTER-WRITER.—Taylor was a scholar in several literatures, but he was never a man to be satisfied with a smattering in any language. What he got he worked for, and so it was worth the having when he had made himself master of it. Letter-writing seems now-a-days a "lost art." In the hurry of this present busy world there is not sufficient leisure for elaborate correspondence, as there formerly was in the days of Cowper and Gray two of the most charming epistolary geniuses that ever lived. But Taylor, like Dickens among modern authors, excelled as a letter-writer, and his briefest notes were sure to contain some felicitous expression, some humorous quip worthy to be remembered. When his memoir is written, as it is sure to be before long, it is hoped his letters will be collected and given to the world with the history of his remarkable career as a traveler, poet and novelist.—J. T. Fields, in the Congressionalist.

DISTRICT MARSHALSHIP.—It was stated in these dispatches several weeks ago, that Major Henry, of Ohio, would be appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia. Major Henry served in the same regiment with Garfield, as did Don Pardee, nominated for Judge of the Southern Circuit; Sheldon, nominated for Governor of New Mexico, and Swaim, made Judge Advocate General. Henry is now a Special Agent of the Postoffice Department, and is well qualified for the position of Marshal. The ex-Marshal, Fred. Douglass, will in all probability be appointed Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, the position now held by George A. Sheridan, at one time of Louisiana. There is a good deal of feeling here in favor of this office being given to a District man, and the President will undoubtedly appoint Douglass. The pay is about \$8,000 annually. Sheridan has held the position four years.—Cincinnati Commercial.

THE VETERANS.—Having occasion on Thursday to call upon our Mayor, I found him standing in front of the City Hall steps, and I heard the music of a fine band not far off. Soon there passed in review a well-drilled regiment, the Twelfth, commanded by Colonel S. V. R. Orger, an excellent soldier, but before them marched men who must have excited far more interest—the veterans of the same regiment, who had passed down Broadway exactly twenty years ago that day on their way to the seat of war. It was very moving to see the skeleton companies and the many gray heads and the tattered battle-flags. There have been several of these gatherings of veterans, and they vividly recall past times, strange as it is to remember that two decades have passed since these old and middle-aged men were boys in blue and the great struggle lay ahead instead of far behind them.—N. Y. Correspondence Boston Advertiser.

The smaller fry of the Star Route rascals should not be indicted until the boss thief of the gang is brought to trial and punished for his knavery.—Memphis Avalanche.

Will it not soon be time for Senator Conger to make himself heard? He is not among those who are afraid to talk out.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

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One time.....10 cents
One month.....8 "
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The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., NEW YORK.

The New York Assembly on the 11th inst., defeated the woman's suffrage bill.

The New York City Board of Trade are alarmed at the rapid increase our city is making in the grain trade.

The Democrats are in ecstasies over the prospects of a permanent rupture between the President and Senator Conkling.

Col. Robert Harlan's mare, Virginia, won the second race of a mile and half at Lexington, Ky., on the 10th inst.

It is proposed to build the De-Lesseps' Canal with colored labor from the Gulf States. Here is a splendid opportunity for our idle politicians to find employment.

BAPTISM.—At the Jesuit's Church, on the 11th inst., Father Dufour baptized Charles Brasle Allain, son of our distinguished friend, Hon. T. T. Allain. Miss Ida V. Coleman and T. T. Allain Jr. were the sponsors. We wish the young christian a bon voyage in life.

Washington City can now boast of three colored newspapers. The People's Advocate, Sunday Item, and New South. The two latter recently made their appearance among our exchanges. They present evidences of ability and energy and we wish them success.

The paragraph in the Washington letter, by "Nesby", relative to the school marm having created the impression in this city that one of the Miss Summerville's was the person referred to as being "noted for her talent as an elocutionist," we deem it an imperative duty to disabuse the public of such an impression. She was not the lady referred to.

In another column will be found a communication from Baton Rouge relative to the decoration of Federal Soldiers graves. It will be found interesting reading, no doubt, to those who are so sensitive about color-line when colored Republicans ask for a fair distribution of the Federal Offices. It seems as if our white brethren have drawn the color-line up there in the what ought to be, sacred service of honoring the Union dead. Truly the ruling passion with these people is strong indeed.

WE PROTEST.

The special mission of the LOUISIANIAN is to look after the welfare of the colored people; but while this is true, it is also undeniable that, it has never been indifferent to the interests of the State. At the risk of unpopularity among and abandonment by many of those whose friendship it prizes, the LOUISIANIAN early acquiesced in the establishment of the Nicholls Government and advised the people to do the same. It was our firm belief that with their restoration to power our white fellow-citizens would lay aside their prejudices and deal honestly and fairly with their colored brethren; and for a time it did seem as if we were not mistaken. In nearly every department of the State government the colored element were recognized. In the Educational Department their recognition was honorable and fair. The State Board, the City Board, and every Parish Board, of Education had colored men upon them; and this satisfactory condition of things continued until the abolition of the Nicholls government.

Gov. Wiltz came into the executive chair under more voluntary pledges to the colored people than Gov. Nicholls; but the policy of his administration seems to be the entire elimination of colored men from public positions.

Our representation in the Educational Department has been entirely destroyed. We have no representation on the State or City Boards and but little if any on the parish Boards. Do the powers that be consider that this sort of treatment is honorable and just?

The colored people constitute more than half of the population of the State; they are the very bone and sinew of its wealth producing labor; and by every rule of equity and justice are entitled to representation on the Boards of Directors of the public schools in this city and in the parishes. They cannot rest quietly under this unjust discrimination in a matter of such vital interest. In their behalf the LOUISIANIAN enters its protest against the great wrong and calls upon Gov. Wiltz and his colleagues in authority to right it at once. Of the vote which elevated these gentlemen to authority, it is claimed, a large number were cast by colored men, and it may be in the cycles of time that these same votes may be needed again. Look to it gentlemen that your unfair treatment do not estrange them from you forever.

THE SO-CALLED COLORED SCHOOLS.

In violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of 1868, the City Board of School Directors, during the Nicholls regime established separate schools for the white and colored children of the city, and that order of things exist to-day in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the present organic law of the State.

The LOUISIANIAN, as is well known, is now and ever has been bitterly opposed to the separate school system, but recognizing the inability of the colored element to successfully compete with the dominant class in the maintenance of their rights in the premises, accepted the inevitable and concluded that the so-called colored schools where better than none for our people in their present impoverished condition as a people. We naturally supposed however that with the establishment of the color line between the pupils the same rule would be observed with the teachers. In truth, it ought to follow as a matter of course, if color is so obnoxious as to demand a separation of the children, that no white teacher would be willing to touch the unclean thing. But not so. Where the "loaves and fishes" are to be obtained the most sensitive color-liners can readily stand the "odoriferous little coffee," and they are quite willing to monopolize the positions in the so-called colored schools.

Now we maintain, since no colored teacher can hope to obtain a position as teacher in a so-called white school that it is unfair to fill

the so-called colored schools with white teachers.

In view of the progressive tendency of the times in which we live, we regard the whole business as absurd and ridiculous; but, if we must have the color-line in the one instance, let us have it in both; and let no more white teachers be employed in the so called colored schools.

Senator Kellogg introduced a resolution in the United States Senate some days since calling upon the heads of departments for the names of clerks and employees in their respective departments, where appointed from and by whom recommended. Senator Brown offered an amendment to the resolution calling for further information as to whether said clerks and employees are white or colored. This is a move in the right direction and it has not been made any too early.

Ever since the close of the war a practice has obtained of saddling upon the Southern States political dead-beats from other States to the exclusion of good men of our own. The adoption of Senator Kellogg's resolution will expose and probably correct this abuse, and Mr. Brown's amendment will enable colored Republicans to see just how much of the honors and emoluments are meted out to them by the men they help to vote into office. Press your resolution Senator!

A HANDSOME PAPER.

The ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC NEWS for May is before us, looking handsomer, if possible, than any of the preceding issues. Since its change of publishers last January, this magazine has improved with each succeeding number. The present issue of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC NEWS is overflowing with handsome engravings and interesting and instructive matter.

Among the various subjects illustrated in this issue is a superb specimen of cut glass ware; an exhaustive article on asphaltum and its use in streets and pavements; a new and ingenious hand-car, shown in operation; a new steel steamer for use in shallow rivers; the new Jobert telescope, and an interesting paper on physics without apparatus, also fully illustrated.

Every number contains thirty-two pages full of engravings of novelties in science and the useful arts. To be had of all newsdealers, or by mail of the publishers, Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, at \$1.50 per annum; single copies 15 cents.

THE DECORATION OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS GRAVES.

Baton Rouge, May 10, 1881.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

DEAR SIR—The time draws near for the decoration of the graves of our honored dead soldiers who gave their lives to save these United States from destruction. It promises to be a failure because a handful of white ex-Union Soldiers residing in this parish numbering not more than thirty have organized a Memorial Association from which they have excluded not less than two thousand ex Union Soldiers on account of their color and condition. Did not the colored soldiers in the United States army fight bleed and die as bravely as their white brethren? Of course they did. Why then should this unjust discrimination be made between the white and colored surviving ex-soldiers?

Many of the dead colored soldiers are buried in the National Cemetery near this city, yet the colored ex-soldiers are to have nothing to say in the arrangements for the coming decoration day, nor in the selection of the orator of the day.

Heretofore the white ex-Federal soldiers, colored ex-Federal Soldiers and all the colored societies and organizations in the parish and adjacent country united together and made a grand display and they always selected an orator who sympathized with all Union dead and the cause for which they laid down their lives; but the coming decoration this will not be the case. Why? Because this handful of white ex-Federal Soldiers, who carry water

on both shoulders and want all the positions in the gift of the Federal government have drawn the color-line. They have also selected Col. Cross, of East Feliciana, an ex-Confederate, as orator of the day. I don't think the Confederate Memorial Association would have done such a thing. They would have selected a speaker in sympathy with their lost cause.

Very respectfully,

Ex-Sergeant Co. C. 73d
U. S. C. Infantry.

CONTINUATION OF OUR WASHINGTON EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

After the conclusion of Judge Dumont's excellent remarks Mr. James M. Vance, acting secretary of the delegation was called upon to read the Address. Mr. Vance's style of reading, and the particular emphasis given to the most important points of the Address was admirable and commanded the attention of all present, especially that of the President. Mr. Vance was highly complimented for his rhetorical ability which was appreciated by the entire delegation.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Address, the President received the document and said: "Gentlemen, I am highly pleased and interested in the sentiments enunciated by your spokesman and the able paper presented. It is gratifying to know that your people are making such rapid progress and that you are so deeply interested in the material interests of your State. It is commendable in you to be especially interested in the educational interest of your people, and as I have always said, the education of a people is essential to their welfare and progress. I am glad to learn of the institution of learning, spoken of in your Address, located at Baton Rouge, I shall give it my special attention. If established under a congressional grant, all citizens must enjoy alike its benefits. I would be glad if you would give me some specific data relative to this institution. In the near future I shall give Louisiana affairs my serious attention, and I shall do all in my power to secure to you all of your rights under the constitution and laws."

After the above remarks a pleasant and general conversation was indulged in for a short time, and the delegation took its leave of the President, feeling gratified as to the results of their mission. It was amusing to see the exaggerated remarks in many of our papers relative to the treatment of the delegation. I can venture to say that no delegation ever visited the White House, who was better received, or more kindly treated by any President than this delegation.

The conduct of President Garfield toward the Louisiana delegation has placed him high up in the estimation of our people and we believe him to be a safe custodian of our rights. On leaving the White House we proceeded to the

STATE DEPARTMENT

This is a magnificent building, the finest in Washington, we believe it to be the finest in the United States. The order of architecture is grand and imposing, massive columns adorn the four fronts of the building, comprising the Doric, the Ionic and the Composite, of architecture that one can imagine. In this spacious structure, is located the State, the War, and the Navy departments. Louisiana being represented in the Navy Department by our distinguished fellow-citizen Mr. Hunt, as secretary of the Navy. We immediately sought his department. In ascending the lofty and beautiful stairway delegate Ladd called our attention to the beautiful surroundings, and costly decorations. The sparkling brightness and perfect cleanliness of the marble checked floor, the gold gilded cushions, massive doors, and peculiar gas fittings giving the building the appearance of a palace rather than that of a public building.

It would be vain for us to attempt to describe this immense structure in the space allotted. Before going to the Secretaries office we visited the Library and registered our names. It is decorated with many valuable

and costly paintings and contains the choicest collection of books and literature in the country. From thence we proceeded direct to the Secretary's office. We were admitted immediately upon the presentation of our cards and found Secretary Hunt seated at a beautiful desk in a spacious room beautifully furnished, with his assistant driving away indicating a rapid dispatch of business.

The Secretary gave us a very cordial reception and offered his services to the delegation. He stated that he was pleased to meet us, and learn of the needs and condition of our State, and held himself in readiness to do all in his power to enhance the interest of all classes in the State. After congratulating the Secretary upon his appointment and presenting him, through Judge Dumont, the unanimous endorsement and congratulations not only of the delegation, but of the Republican party of the State, we spoke of the meagre representation given to colored Republicans who were the bone and sinew of the party. Secretary Hunt said he appreciated the fidelity of the colored people of Louisiana to republican principles.

The campaign of 1876, when he was a candidate for Attorney General of the State, convinced him of the sacrifices made by them to stand by the party. He thought with the delegation that the representation given to colored republicans should be increased in heads of departments. At present they had only the Naval Office, and were entitled to two more at least; he would therefore do all in his power to bring about the result. Judge Dumont then introduced the claim of Judge Gla, who had been largely endorsed for the position of Surveyor General of the State, and solicited his support. The Secretary listened attentively, he said that he knew Judge Gla to be a consistent and worthy republican, and he would like to do all in his power for him, but he was already committed to his friend Brewster and felt bound to stand by him; the delegation urging Judge Gla's claims Secretary Hunt said, he would not go back on his friend, but as the delegation desired him to do so, he would say to Secretary Kirkwood that the colored republicans of Louisiana through the delegation requested Judge Gla's appointment to the position, but he wanted it to be distinctly understood that he would stand by his friend. He assured Judge Dumont, that without his solicitation, should there be an applicant for the Naval Office, that he would take the very same position and stand by his friend Dumont. This ended the colloquy, it being definitely understood that secretary Hunt was not the man to go back on a friend.

After a pleasant chat the delegation left highly pleased with the visit to the secretary, gave our non success in Judge Gla's matter, and directed our steps toward the Cochran Art Gallery.

(Continued.)

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Subjoined will be found a communication which needs no explanation. It evinces the kind of spirit which should animate our people all over the State. If we had one half of the support which our people are capable of giving and ought to give to the LOUISIANIAN we would make it still more worthy of their admiration and support:

DEAR EDITOR—Your able and well edited paper the LOUISIANIAN is rapidly gaining in public favor in the upper part of our parish. Being a constant reader of your bold and aggressive weekly paper since its reappearance, a regular subscriber, and recognizing the need of such an able public protector for our race, I have determined this day to do all that is in my power to further its interest.

HOMER M. CHARLES.

St. Bernard Parish, May 3d, 1881.

Unpaid City Taxes, 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, April 6, 1881.

TAXPAYERS INTERESTED ARE respectfully informed that interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from March 31 last is accumulating upon their unpaid bills for 1881. Under ordinance No. 6917, A. S., payment may be made on account, thereby saving interest on the sums paid. B. T. WALSH, my14 Administrator of Finance.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

THE PUNISHMENT OF PUPILS IN SCHOOL.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION.

As to punishment, as with all other work in education, it can never be abstractly determined beforehand, but it must be regulated with a view to the individual pupil and his peculiar circumstances. What it shall be, and how and when administered, are problems which call for great ingenuity and tact on the part of the educator. It must never be forgotten that punishments vary in intensity at the will of the educator. He fixes the standard by which they are measured in the child's mind. Whipping is actual physical pain, and an evil in itself to the child. But there are many other punishments which involve no physical pain, and the intensity of which, as felt by the child, varies according to an artificial standard in different schools.

"To sit under the clock" was a great punishment in one of our public schools—not that the seat was not perfectly comfortable, but that one was never sent there to sit unless for some grave misdemeanor. The teacher has the matter in his own hands, and it is well to remember this and to grade his punishments with much caution, so as to make all pass for their full value. In some schools even suspension is so common that it does not seem to the pupil a very bad thing. "Familiarity breeds contempt," and frequency implies familiarity. A punishment seldom resorted to will always seem to the pupil to be severe. As we weaken, and in fact bankrupt, language by an inordinate use of superlatives, so, also, do we weaken any punishment by its frequent repetition. Economy of resources should be always practiced.

In general, we might say that, for very young children, corporal punishment is most appropriate; for boys and girls, isolation; and for older youth, something which appeals to the sense of honor.

(1) Corporal punishment implies physical pain. Generally it consists of a whipping, and this is perfectly justifiable in case of persistent defiance of authority, of obstinate carelessness, or of malicious evil doing, so long or so often as the higher perceptions of the offender are closed against appeal. But it must not be administered too often, or with undue severity. To resort to deprivation of food is cruel. But, while we condemn the false view of seeing in the rod the only panacea for all embarrassing questions of discipline on the teacher's part, we can have no sympathy for the sentimentality which assumes that the dignity of humanity is affected by a blow given to a child. It is wrong thus to confound self-consciousness with child-humility, for to the average child himself a blow is the most natural form of retribution, and that in which all other efforts at influence at last end. The fully grown man ought, certainly, not to be flogged, for this kind of punishment places him on a level with the child; or, where it is barbarously inflicted, reduces him to the level of the brute, and thus absolutely does degrade him. In English schools the rod is said to be often used; if a pupil of the first class, who is never flogged, is put back into the second, he becomes again subject to flogging. But even if this be necessary in the schools, it certainly has no proper place in the army and navy.

(2) To punish a pupil by isolation is to remove him temporarily from the society of his fellows. The boy or girl thus cut off from companionship, and forced to think only of himself, begins to understand how helpless he is in such a position. Time passes wearily, and he is soon eager to return to the companionship of parents, brothers and sisters, teachers and fellow-students.

But to leave a child entirely by himself, without any supervision, and perhaps in a dark room, is wrong as to leave two or three together without supervision. It often happens when they are kept after school by themselves that they give the freest rein to their childish wantonness, and commit the wildest pranks.

happens when they are kept after school by themselves that they give the freest rein to their childish wantonness, and commit the wildest pranks.

(3) Shutting children up in this way does not touch their sense of honor, and the punishment is soon forgotten, because it relates only to certain particular phases of their behavior. But it is quite different when the pupil is isolated from his fellows on the ground that by his conduct he has violated the very principles which make civilized society possible, and is, therefore, no longer a proper member of it. This is a punishment which touches his sense of honor, for honor is the recognition of the individual by others as their equal, and by his error, or by his crime, he had forfeited his right to be their equal, their peer, and has thus severed himself from them.

The separation from them is thus only the external form of the real separation which he himself has brought to pass within his soul, and which his wrong-doing has only made clearly visible. This kind of punishment, thus touching the whole character of the youth and not easily forgotten, should be administered with the greatest caution lest a permanent loss of self-respect follow. When we think our wrongdoing to be eternal in its effects, we lose all power of effort for our own improvement.—Rosenkranz's Pedagogical System.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Washington Evening Star commenting on the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to colored jurors in Delaware says:

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday reversing the sentence of a state court of Delaware passed upon a colored man convicted of rape, because colored men were excluded from the jury, will no doubt fix a precedent which will guide courts hereafter in determining cases of this character.

In similar cases, hitherto, the decisions have been in the other direction, for the reason that it has been next to impossible to establish the fact that the exclusion of men from juries was on account of color. In the Rivers case of Virginia the court met with this difficulty and rendered a decision accordingly. The laws of Delaware restrict the jury service to qualified voters, and though the constitution adopted many years ago restricted suffrage to white citizens, it has been held by the courts of that state that the fifteenth amendment to the U. S. Constitution repealed that restriction or rather rendered it null and void. Chief Justice Waite and Judge Field dissented from the court's opinion, substantially on the ground that the fact that the exclusion of colored men from the jury which indicted and convicted the prisoner was not positively shown to be on account of race. One effect of this decision will probably be to more firmly secure to the colored man his right of jury service and to prevent, hereafter, in any part of the country, resorts to technicalities to exclude him from the service.

The Huntsville Gazette submits the following timely suggestions on an evil of entirely too frequent occurrence in the South:

Hanging people by mobs seems to be on the increase. Every week reports of deaths by this irresponsible power are telegraphed from some section of the country. That the victims are generally Negroes is significant. They are taken out, sometimes two and more at a time, and without Judge or Jury, or any warning to make preparation for the world beyond, are violently put to death. But a few days ago a woman fell a victim to the ruthless power. What safety is there for the life of the innocent if this terrible business continues? If there is a regularly appointed department of the government paid for by the people for the crimes, then in the punishment of the crimes, let the law have its course. This mob law should be stopped. Tennessee has just arrested a law which provides that Sheriffs allowing prisoners to be taken from their custody and lynched shall therefore be deprived of their office. We will without doubt hear of less hangings from Tennessee. When such officers find it necessary for self interest to protect the rights of prisoners placed in their charge they will be more vigorous in the discharge of their duty. Other States should follow the worthy example of Tennessee.

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Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6

J. A. Williams, W. M.
W. John DeLacy, S. W.
J. B. Pierson, J. W.
A. A. Williams, Treas.
John E. Troscelair, Sec'y.
Meets 2d Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7

J. V. Laboustrie, W. M.
Wm. Vigers, S. W.
A. F. Terralon, J. W.
H. E. De Fuentes, Treas.
William Green, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE NO. 8

Sterling Barrow, W. M.
A. Benjamin, S. W.
Alex. Baines, J. W.
W. T. Taylor, Treas.
C. W. Levi, Sec'y.
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9

Richard F. Cook, W. M.
Elijah John, S. W.
Wm. Hamilton, J. W.
S. Bird, Treas.
F. W. Barrington, Sec'y.
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown, Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—
Gis. Mary F. Dunn, W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green, W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale, Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green, Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele, Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall, Conductress.
Emeline Webb, Asst. Asst.
Lucratic Scott, Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb, Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams, Adah.
H. Roberson, Ruth.
Annie Howard, Esther.
Jane Steele, Martha.
Eliza Jamieson, Electa.
Bro. R. H. Taylor, D. D., W. G. P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of the mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of aid order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SLENDRE CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881,

A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING.

CLASS F.

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$100,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....50,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....20,000

One Prize to every nine tickets.

11,279 Prizes, all amounting to
\$22,500.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$10 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of \$100,000.....\$100,000
1 Prize of 50,000.....50,000
1 Prize of 20,000.....20,000
2 Prizes of 10,000.....20,000
4 Prizes of 5,000.....20,000
20 Prizes of 1,000.....20,000
50 Prizes of 500.....25,000
100 Prizes of 300.....30,000
200 Prizes of 200.....40,000
600 Prizes of 100.....60,000
10,000 Prizes of 10.....100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximations of \$200 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the \$100,000 prize, are.....\$20,000
100 Approximations of \$100 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the \$50,000 prize, are.....10,000
100 Approximations of \$75 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the \$20,000 prize, are.....7,500

11,279 Prizes, amounting to.....\$22,500.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letter containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TEN

DOLLAR Drawing of June 14, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so, and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent.

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year, pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common sense of all the people's rights elevated our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable end, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and aid. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its future, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or sacrifice too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANTITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, State House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspections must be made as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufacturing and similar in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.
The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent the occurrence of epidemics, and the spread of these important diseases, until the practice is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws, becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most perfect system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.
For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol) or copperas 3 pounds; Carbolic acid 1 pound; No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or often, until a foul smell is entirely driven from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia, and renders the disinfection of the walls of privies and vaults, and of the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which should be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas. The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAIN, DAMP FLOOY, STABLES,

TOW-SHOES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER

HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses; foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.

President Board of Health.